the other ſides as much outwards beyond the limits of a Globe; juſt as it would happen, if a heap of exactly round Balls of ſoft Clay were heap'd upon one another; or, as I have often ſeen a heap of ſmall Globules of *Quickſilver*, reduc'd to that form by rubbing it much in a glaz'd Veſſel, with ſome ſlimy or ſluggiſh liquor, ſuch as Spittle, when though the top of the upper Globules be very neer ſpherical, yet thoſe that are preſt upon by others, exactly imitate the forms of theſe lately mention'd grains.

Where theſe grains touch each other, they are ſo firmly united or ſettled together, that they ſeldom part without breaking a hole in one or th'other of them, ſuch as *a*, *a*, *a*, *b*, *c*, *c*, &c. Some of which fractions, as *a*, *a*, *a*, *a*, where the touch has been but light, break no more then the outward cruſt, or firſt ſhell of the ſtone, which is of a white colour, a little daſh'd with a browniſh Yellow, and is very thin, like the ſhell of an Egg: and I have ſeen ſome of thoſe grains perfectly reſemble ſome kind of Eggs, both in colour and ſhape: But where the union of the *contiguous granules* has been more firm, there the divulſion has made a greater Chaſm, as at *b*, *b*, *b*, in ſo much that I have obſerv'd ſome of them quite broken in two, as at *c*, *c*, *c*, which has diſcovered to me a further reſemblance they have to Eggs, they having an appearance of a white and yelk, by two differing ſubſtances that envelope and encompaſs each other.

That which we may call the white was pretty whitiſh neer the yelk, but more duſkie towards the ſhell; ſome of them I could plainly perceive to be ſhot or radiated like a *Pyrites* or *fire-ſtone*; the yelk in ſome I ſaw hollow, in others fill'd with a duſkie brown and porous ſubſtance like a kind of pith.

The ſmall pores, or *interſtitia e e e e* betwixt the Globules, I plainly ſaw, and found by other trials to be every way pervious to air and water, for I could blow through a piece of this ſtone of a conſiderable thickneſs, as eaſily as I have blown through a Cane, which minded me of the pores which *Des Cartes* allow his *materia ſubtilis* between the *æthereal* globules.

The object, through the *Microſcope*, appears like a *Congeries* or heap of Pibbles, ſuch as I have often ſeen caſt up on the ſhore, by the working of the Sea after a great ſtorm, or like (in ſhape, though not colour) a company of ſmall Globules of Quickſilver, look'd on with a *Microſcope*, when reduc'd into that form by the way lately mentioned. And perhaps, this laſt may give ſome hint at the manner of the formation of the former: For ſuppoſing ſome *Lapideſcent* ſubſtance to be generated, or ſome way brought (either by ſome commixture of bodies in the Sea it ſelf, or protruded in, perhaps, out of ſome *ſubterraneous* caverns) to the bottom of the Sea, and there remaining in the form of a liquor like Quickſilver, *heterogeneous* to the ambient *Saline* fluid, it may by the working and tumblings of the Sea to and fro be jumbled and comminuted into ſuch Globules as may afterwards be hardned into Flints, the lying of which one upon another, when in the Sea, being not very hard, by reaſon of the weight of the incompaſſing fluid, may cauſe the undermoſt to be a little, though not much, varied from a globular Figure. But this only by the by.

After

After what manner this *Kettering-ſtone* ſhould be
learn, having never been there to view the place,
cumſtances; but it ſeems to me from the ſtructure o
from ſome ſubſtance once more fluid, and afterwards
harder, almoſt after the ſame manner as I ſuppoſe
Flints to be made.

But whatever were the cauſe of its curious texture
information from it; that even in thoſe things wh
rude, and coorſe, Nature has not been wanting to ſhe
rioſity and excellent Mechaniſme.

We may here find a Stone by help of a *Microſcop*
abundance of ſmall Balls, which do but juſt touch
there being ſo many contacts, they make a firm hard m
harder then Free-ſtone.

Next, though we can by a *Microſcope* diſcern ſo cu
particles, yet to the naked eye there ſcarce appe
which may afford us a good argument to think, that
alſo, whoſe *texture* we are not able to diſcern, though
ſcopes, there may be yet *latent* ſo curious a *Schematiſm*
dantly ſatisfie the curious ſearcher, who ſhall be ſo h
way to diſcover it.

Next, we here find a Stone, though to the naked
yet every way perforated with innumerable pores, w
but the *interſtitia*, between thoſe multitudes of minu
that compoſe the bulk it ſelf; and theſe pores are no
the *Microſcope*, but by this contrivance.

I took a pretty large piece of this ſtone, and cove
cement, ſave only at two oppoſite parts, I found my
in at one end that was left open, to blow my ſpittle, w
the other end, into abundance of bubbles, which a
be open and pervious through the whole ſtone, wh
pretty inſtance of the porouſneſs of ſome ſeemingly c
kind I ſhall anon have occaſion to ſubjoyn many mo
the ſame thing.

I muſt not here omit to take notice, that in thi
vegetative faculty that ſhould ſo contrive this ſtruc
uſe of *Vegetation* or growth, whereas in the other ir
porous bodies, there is an *anima*, or *forma informa*
all the Structures and *Mechaniſmes* of the conſtitu
them ſubſervient and uſefull to the great Work or
perform. And ſo I gheſs the pores in Wood, and
bones, and other Animal ſubſtances, to be as ſo many c
the Great and Alwiſe Creator, for the conveyance of
to particular parts. And therefore, that this may ter
towards one part, and may have impediments, as val
other; but in this body we have very little reaſon t
be any ſuch deſign, for it is equally pervious ever